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THE WEATHER.

Forecast for to-day indicate that it will be fair.

ing to his accusers, Mr. Amos told too many balls when off.

andidate for office who has to say should make it a point to talk.

"Coin" Harvey's plan for placing Presidency in pawn is a gross insult on Hannibal.

ured but a short time to demonstrate that Mr. Sharkey is no match for a talking bout.

used to be compared to a man on horseback. He is now called to as "The Man in the Woods."

at strike accompanied by rioting in Ohio stone quarries doesn't look like the people in that section of the had been informed of the coming of an Advance Agent of Prosperity.

ernor Altkeld seems to be need-alarm over the selection of a temporary chairman of the convention, but the Illinois Executive fears Mr. Cleveland will order out the cops to force a gold plank into the reform.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention complain of the long, hot and dusty in through the Chicago suburbs, but the city by the lake is composed principally of suburbs, there is no way which railway engineering can circumvent the difficulty.

Those bankers who imagine they can win by refusing to give money but give money. The use of money has been most selfishly by their friends.

re may be disastrous quarters, but it will be a delegation of American manufacturers that has come up with South American as free silver where, it would have there.

ing reporter has discovered chairs used on the occasion of McKinley notification were by a local undertaker. Con the fact that McKinley is a veritable man, it would seem men who are managing affairs would be more careful.

White, of California, exhibits a faint smile with modest denial. He is an avowed candidate, he will here the office of McKinley. If it is really or him of which is indicated yet violent enough to displease.

HELM'S WAR SHIP. been generally known that the Emperor, in the midst of his lions as a painter, violinist, or critic, preacher, diplomatist, linguist, inventor, esman, savant and moralist time to become an enchantman and naval expert. It he some surprise at the he has carried his nauticisms so far as to take a battle ship. It was to that the Emperor improved method of erlight doors of war must have referred ore than this when he ch of the new battle derick III: "I wish to nected with the build my thanks for their he hints which I, as a officer, believed myself.

merican navy has been good many embarrass- naval architects have d the privilege of de- sels without the ne- sussions" from able Critchton, who e everything and is at his knowledge to the t is true that a member once designed a monitor appropriation for its con- the naval authorities locked up away from the proud and happy Con- tect retired to private they let it drop into t with a hollow thud.

German consti- not treat the Emperor's suggestion this way, although doubtless they often wish they could.

The Imperial designer expresses the hope "that the officers will strive to surround the ship with a nimbus of respect and awe, and, when necessary, terror." That seems hardly needed. We should think that a ship embodying the ideas that have flashed at odd moments across the unoccupied corners of a brain engaged at the same time in regulating the art, music, literature, education, religion, criticism, journalism and cooking of an empire would inevitably carry with her a nimbus of awe, and of unfeigned terror as well, at least for those on board of her.

FAIR PLAY AT CHICAGO.

O it is excellent To have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant.

Curious stories come from Chicago about the purposes of the leaders of the silver faction in the National Convention. They may take from the National Committee the right to choose a temporary chairman. They may abrogate the two-thirds rule. They talk of turning out gold delegates on the most shallow pretexts. They even suggest that the whole duty of the convention shall be discharged in one day's session; that candidates for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency of the United States shall be nominated and a declaration of principles formulated in a hasty session of eight or ten hours.

Even those people who believe in the unqualified right of the majority to rule will refuse to approve a programme such as this. Particularly the plan to rush through the business of the convention without deliberation and without debate is to be condemned. It is apparent that the Democratic party has come to the crossing of the ways. It should not choose its path upon impulse. It should not leap in the dark. It must not take a platform from its Committee on Resolutions and accept it without debate or scrutiny.

CANADIAN RELATIONS.

The Toronto Globe makes what is apparently the official announcement that the Canadian tariff is not to be revised until next year, the interval being occupied by a careful investigation into industrial conditions. It is understood to be the intention of the Liberal leaders to reduce the duties in all directions, and they wish to undertake this work with due deliberation.

But there is another phase of the Canadian tariff question which calls for prompt action. The Liberals favor reciprocal arrangements with the United States. They have a better chance of making satisfactory terms now than if they wait until the advent of a new Administration in this country, possibly headed by Mr. McKinley. The Republican party in the United States is enamored of the policy of reciprocity, but it always turns its reciprocal gaze toward the south. It displays an unaccountable coolness toward Canada, and while it thinks that nothing could be more admirable or more advantageous than the increase of trade with the South American republics, it seems to regard trade with our nearest neighbor as a thing to be avoided. Hence Mr. Laurier will do well to make such arrangements as he can with the present Administration. He seems to understand the situation, and it is said that the first act of his Ministry will be to send a commission to Washington to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. It is also said that the Liberal Government will try to secure permission to maintain an agent at Washington.

The Republican jealousy of Canada is as injurious to this country as the now almost extinct ill will toward the Southern States. The obvious American policy is to bind together all parts of the American Continent in the closest and most friendly relations. Our refusal to meet the Canadian advances in the right spirit would necessarily play into the hands of the British Imperial Federationists, who have sedulously attempted to stir up an anti-continental sentiment in the Dominion, but who are discouraged for the moment by the result of the recent elections. There ought to be no question of party in this—the proper treatment of the Canadian question is a matter of the highest patriotism.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Mayor Strong has signed the ordinance permitting the discharge of fireworks in the public streets on July 3 and 4. Thereby shall the nation's natal day be made great and glorious, and the small boy filled with joy and exultation.

In Chicago there is either less patriotism or less regard for the whole-some enthusiasm of youth. This year, by solemn action of the Aldermen, fire-crackers are barred. Nothing noisier than the pop of a cork will be heard on the glorious Fourth, and as Chicagoans drink their beverages rather from the hum of beer pump than from explosive bottles, there is little likelihood of a noisy Independence Day.

But, after all, is not the Chicago plan the wiser? Statistics are not at hand, but it seems a safe assertion that we Americans have suffered more in death and wounds and loss of property in celebrating our hard won independence than we did in winning it. Between the slaughter of youth and the fiery destruction of property the Fourth of July has come to be only less terrifying than a pestilence or a tornado.

Fourth of July patriotism is a poor sort at best. It is easy to hang out a flag, to discharge a rocket, to make a noise and await your neighbors' plaudits. A law which compels abandonment of a practice which puts both life and property in jeopardy is not an unpatriotic law. The man who displays the best fireworks is not necessarily the best patriot.

It would be a good and an excellent thing for the nation if some of the patriotism which manifests itself in smoke and flame on the Fourth might be shown in sincere and earnest work for the best political interests of the Republic during the other 364 days of the year.

It will take something worse than the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 to ruin this country.

Those wretched persons contemplating July suicide would do well to proceed to Chicago with a speech in their pockets lauding the present Administration. One speech will prove ample for the practical purposes of all such persons as are tired of life.

There is no doubt that of all the gold men of the East David B. Hill will receive calmer consideration from the silver men in the Chicago Convention than any other Eastern man, not because he was a champion of Grover Cleveland, but because in the Senate he once fought for fair play for Populist Peffer, which fact the rabid silver men of the West have never forgotten.

We may expect the defensive strength of New York to grow from week to week now that the new fortifications appropriation is available. The decision of Secretary Lamont to begin work immediately on the construction of quarters for a permanent artillery garrison at Sandy Hook is a reminder that we shall soon have on that sand-spit one of the strongest sea coast fortresses in the world. When the guns are mounted and the garrison ready to take care of them we ought to have arrangements for training a substantial number of national guardsmen in their use, so that the nucleus of regulars may have competent reinforcements at short notice in case of need.

The Greater New York Commission seems to be in danger of falling into the double-chamber delusion. The idea of equipping the municipal legislature with two houses has taken a strong hold on the minds of the members of the sub-committee that is drafting the charter. To say that two houses would be as unnecessary to a municipal legislature as two tails to a cat would not be fair to the cat, for two tails might be useful for keeping off flies, while two local legislative bodies are always and necessarily pernicious. The National Senate is bad enough, a State Senate is worse, but a municipal Board of Aldermen is uniformly intolerable.

Whatever the Democrats do at Chicago, it is devoutly to be wished that they will nominate a man with some blood in him. The most natural President we have had since Lincoln was General Grant. Cleveland was human enough as Mayor of Buffalo and Governor of New York. As a President, however, he has kept very far away from the people. General Harrison is said to have carried a thermometer in his vest pocket to avoid all danger of his thawing by accident. It is for these reasons that the American people would hail with delight the nomination of a warm-blooded and natural man at Chicago. If he be sound on the great question of the day, so much the better.

Any one who doubts that nature and not ethics regulates the status of the new woman or any other woman, has only to ride on a Broadway open or smoking car and observe the conduct of the women along the route who vainly endeavor to induce the gripman to stop the car in order that they may board it. The arts used for the purpose are as essentially feminine as they would have been a hundred years ago. The would-be riders smile ravishly, make entreating gestures, affect exhaustion, coo, coquette, and even flirt with the inexorable gripman, whose heart must be torn to shreds as the result of his cruelty to so much loveliness. The new woman is the old woman, after all.

It is the opinion of many conservative men who have studied the situation that the silverites, if united upon one candidate, will control sufficient States to get a majority in the Electoral College. These estimates are based upon a concession to McKinley of all the Eastern States, and also Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana. There cannot be much doubt but that those controlling the commercial interests of the East anticipate the same result, for upon no other basis can we account for the tremendous drop of three hundred millions of dollars in the value of securities on the Stock Exchange in twelve days. The action of the Chicago Convention has been fully discounted by this time, and nothing but a deep-seated conviction of the favorable chances of the silver issue, in the event of a coalition of the silver forces, would account for this tremendous drop.

Whitney's Plans Scored by Vest.

THE spasm of enthusiasm in New York over the announcement that Mr. Whitney had abandoned his European trip and would attend the Chicago Convention is amusing to those who understand the real sentiment throughout the country on the silver question.

It seems to be the impression in Wall Street that the movement for free coinage is a nightmare, under whose influence the Western haymaker is writhing and gnashing his teeth in semi-conscious agony, and that Mr. Whitney by one shake of his powerful hand can rouse the sufferer and restore him to a normal condition. Our New York friends seem to think that Mr. Whitney is a political magician, who can conjure and exorcise the average Western and Southern Democrat into a hypnotic condition in which his will power is absolutely subordinated to that of the surface railroad magnate. This impression comes largely from the fact that Mr. Whitney in 1892 managed Mr. Cleveland's campaign for the nomination, and succeeded in face of the opposition from New York, with Governor Hill as the choice of that delegation.

Several factors much more potent than Mr. Whitney caused Cleveland's nomination in 1892.

The Western and Southern Democrats believed that Mr. Cleveland had sacrificed his ambition upon the altar of tariff reform, and that he deserved another term as a reward for his devotion to Democratic principles and a rebuke to McKinley protection. Thousands of free coinage Democrats supported him, knowing that he was not a friend to silver, but who were willing, in order to do him an act of justice, to postpone the coinage question to "a more convenient season."

Added to this was a widespread belief among Democrats that Cleveland had been treated unfairly by Hill and his followers in calling the snap convention which sent a Hill delegation from New York to the National Convention.

Mr. Whitney had, for the reason named, an easy task in 1892, but he will find a very different feeling confronting him in the next convention.

The men who rallied to Cleveland's defence then are against him now. His last Administration has disgusted the stanch and fearless Democracy that elected him President twice only to find mugwumpery dominant at the White House, and the party disheartened and disorganized at the end of his second term.

They do not consider themselves bound to follow an Administration which has surrendered to the note holder the option distinctly retained by the Government to pay either gold or silver, and especially when the Secretary of the Treasury states that as an original proposition he thinks it would have been better to pay out silver, but that he could not venture to depart from the practice of paying gold established by his Republican predecessor.

We did not elect Mr. Cleveland to follow Republican precedents, but to change them. Nor does the average Democrat appreciate the Democracy of an Administration whose Cabinet officers openly rejoice over Republican victories, and assist to defeat a Democrat in the United States Senate in Kentucky, regularly nominated by our party, but who advocates the free coinage of silver.

Nor, if Mr. Whitney is correctly reported, will he come to Chicago with such credentials as will command the confidence and respect of true Democrats. He is reported by the New York papers as saying when asked if he would bolt the Chicago Convention in the event that a free coinage platform was adopted, that he was not prepared to answer.

No man, however high in position or great in ability, can influence Democrats, who declare that he will not abide the action of a majority fairly obtained and expressed. Of course, fraud vitates everything, but when a majority honestly arrives at a result, however mistaken, this must be final with all who desire to maintain party organization. Mr. Whitney cannot act fairly as a Democratic delegate if he takes his seat in the convention with the implied understanding that he will defend the action of a majority, but really intending to bolt if the result does not meet his approval.

I have too much regard for Mr. Whitney to believe that he would contemplate seriously a participation in any party action unless he intended to stand by the cardinal Democratic rule that the will of a majority fairly and honestly expressed should govern.

The intimation sometimes made that Mr. Whitney expects by adroit manipulation of the worse means to control the Chicago Convention is an insult to the intelligence and integrity of his party too gross to be calmly considered.

The movement for free coinage is no ephemeral or spasmodic ebullition of passion, but the result of deliberate conviction based upon argument and experience. It has not been worked up by politicians for personal or party purposes, but has come from the brains and hearts of a great people, who have determined that the financial despotism of the single gold standard shall not be fastened upon them and their children.

If Mr. Whitney and his admirers suppose that the ordinary methods and arts



G. G. VEST.

THE BATTLE OF THE STANDARDS.

George Graham Vest, the "Little Giant" of Missouri, has represented his State in the Senate for seventeen years, and during all that time he has been an enthusiastic advocate of free coinage. The present strength of the silver movement is largely due to his exertions. He organized the silver forces in Missouri, and by the sweeping victory won there in the special Democratic State Convention last year and the regular convention this year the agitation received an impetus that made it irresistible in other States. Mr. Vest was originally a Cleveland Democrat, but for some time his relations with the Administration have been severely strained.



WILLIAM SHERER.

Silver's Menace to Savings Depositors.

ONE of the greatest evils that would result from the free coinage of silver would be the effect it would have on the deposits in the savings banks of the country.

These deposits are the savings of those who by thrift, economy and self-denial, have laid by a little money against sickness and old age, or to give an education to some bright boy or girl. These deposits have been made in gold or its equivalent.

The savings banks have, of course, invested these deposits in bond and mortgage on land and other securities that the law permits, keeping on hand in cash only a proportion. The mortgages are in effect payable on demand or may be called by the banks in a short time. As the gold would disappear on the adoption of the free silver coinage law, or even on the election of a President on that platform, it follows that the borrower would be obliged to offer silver in payment to the banks and the banks in turn would have to pay their depositors in silver. Prices of the necessities of life would increase in a short time to so nearly the difference between the commercial value of gold and that of silver that it would take \$1.45 in silver to buy one gold dollar's worth of food. The purchasing power of the poor man's deposits in the savings banks would thus be diminished at least one-third.

Those who advocate a free silver coinage law are very poorly informed, or they are influenced by a selfish desire to enhance their own political power at the expense of the people. Some of the leaders, however, are willing to take the chance of ruining the credit of the nation and bring untold misery to the people, in order to make money out of their ownership in silver mines and smelting works.

However, I have no fear of any such result. The American people are the most patriotic people in the world, and when aroused, as they are now to the importance of this question, they will uphold the honor of the country.

William Sherer

Dangers of Silver Simply Stated.

IT OCCURS to me that if the people of this country understood the definition of "money" there would be less difficulty in bringing home to them the disaster that would follow a free silver bill.

Let me take an illustration that used to be used in the geographies to impress upon the school children the comparative heights of different mountains; I. e., Trinity Church steeple.

Knowing from observation the height of this spire, if some one says to you that such a mountain is twice as high as Trinity Church steeple, and this flagstaff is only half as high, you have a very correct conception of the height of the two objects compared to the steeple. But if the architect had built the steeple like a telescope, so that it could be pushed up higher or drawn down shorter, you would not be able to say whether the mountain was higher than the flagstaff or the flagstaff than the mountain.

Taking the church steeple, then, as the standard gold dollar, and the mountain and flagstaff as some things you want to know the value of—say, instead of a mountain, a house, and instead of the flagstaff, a horse—if you were told the house was worth 1,000 gold dollars and the horse 250 gold dollars, you would have a clear understanding of the comparative value of the two objects. And as gold varies but slightly in value, you could make that comparison year in and year out without being misled.

If some one were to tell you, however, that his horse was worth a quarter as much as your house, because he had sold it for 250 silver dollars, silver being like a telescope steeple—higher one day than the next; more valuable to-day than to-morrow—would you not say before answering, "How much is a silver dollar worth to-day? Is the steeple out at full length or is it drawn down?"

Some one will reply to this that the argument would be good if there were any difference in the value of a gold dollar and a silver dollar, but that he can buy as much with one as with the other. This is simply because our Government at the present time does not put its stamp on all the silver that comes along, but keeps up the value of a United number of silver coins, just as it does a limited amount of paper.

Perhaps the following story will be interesting to relate here, though, I believe, it has been in circulation for some time: A certain old lady, being of a saving mind, kept all the silver dollars that came into her possession until she had accumulated one thousand. This sum she put into a box, which she hid in a pile of rubbish. During one of the periodical house-cleanings a servant threw all the rubbish and the box into the fire and all was burned. The old lady was inconsolable until a neighbor suggested that the silver could not be burned and would be found among the ashes.

Following the advice of her friend, she looked and, sure enough, there was her thousand dollars, not in coins, but in one beautiful bright lump. This she took to a dealer, told her story and asked him to give

her in exchange one thousand dollars. He replied:

"My dear madam, this lump of silver is worth but five hundred dollars. If you had saved gold instead of silver I could have paid you one thousand. The actual value of the silver bullion is but about half that of gold, and, therefore, as the stamp has been melted off these coins they are no longer exchangeable for gold, and consequently you have lost half your savings."

"Perhaps you will say she was a foolish old woman, and if she had been as bright as we are she would have put her money into the savings bank. Well, if she had done this and after so doing a free silver bill had been enacted she would have fared no better. Because, when she deposited her savings, as silver and gold coins were interchangeable, her silver would be worth one thousand dollars; but in the event of Congress opening the gate that had kept out the silver of the world, the bank would pay her in silver, which would have immediately assumed its bullion or intrinsic or market value, which would be about five hundred dollars."

But, you say, if the bank received money of a value of one thousand dollars, why should it not be made to repay it? But the bank does not keep all the money deposited with it in its vaults. It lends it on bonds and mortgages. When the mortgagor pays their mortgages they pay the banks in silver—in other words, having borrowed "money" of a value of one thousand dollars, they return "money" of a value of five hundred dollars.

There is another side of the question of very great importance particularly to clerks, mechanics, and, in fact, all wage earners. The great borrowers are the large corporations—railroad, telegraph and manufacturing companies, etc. In order to procure the money they want they promise and contract to pay it in "gold coin." At the present time the payments that are made to them for railroad fares, freight, telegraph messages and merchandise are in silver or gold—and as the United States Government will pay one or the other it makes no difference to them which they get. But supposing silver were made legal tender, all the receipts would be in silver and the corporations would have to take it, and, as before illustrated, it would be worth one-half as much as previously.

But these corporations must repay the money they have borrowed in gold. How can they do it? The only way is to double their charges, so that if it cost you 5 cents to go home from work now, it will cost you 10 thereafter. They will also practically reduce the wages of their employees about one-half. Your landlord also has mortgaged the house in which he lives and he has to pay gold in settlement of the interest. Where does he get it? Why he raises your rent—doubles it. The man that owns the large dry goods and grocery stores has to pay gold. He also raises the prices of his merchandise.

And you, how do you fare? Are your wages raised? Perhaps, ultimately—but not for a long time. Your employer feels poor, he is being paid only one-half what he expects. Besides, capital is withdrawn, investors are frightened, foreigners say we have cheated our creditors, have repudiated our debts, therefore, for want of capital industries and enterprises are at a standstill. Consequently hundreds of thousands of men are out of employment and are willing to work for next to nothing in order to keep actual starvation from their families. That, too, naturally tends to lower wages still further.

Considering the question as it would be affected by lawsuits, the courts of the country being perhaps the best test of its financial condition, take this illustration:

I have before me a gold mortgage which will mature in thirty days. The sum to be paid is \$10,000 and the clause in the mortgage reads as follows: "Whereas, The late John Doe is indebted to the sum of \$10,000 of the second issue of the present standard of weight and fineness secured to be paid by his certain bond or obligation bearing even date herewith conditioned for the payment of the said sum of \$10,000 gold coin as aforesaid—"

We will assume that a legal tender act has been passed by a free silver Congress, which, quoting from the revised statutes of the United States, reads as follows, inserting "silver" instead of "gold":

"Silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at its nominal value when not below the standard in weight and limit."

Now my mortgage comes to me and says: "Here is \$10,000 in silver (legal tender), in payment of my mortgage." I refuse to take it. He says: "Very well, you can proceed to then and foreclose." Whereupon I serve him with a summons and complaint, apply to the court and obtain a judgment which is entered against the mortgagor, John Doe, for \$10,000. The Court orders the property to be sold, and before the sale my mortgagor offers me \$10,000 and the costs, again in legal tender (silver), and I am obliged to take it. Even if I do not take it, and the property is sold in the action for the sum of \$20,000, all that I could get for my judgment would be \$10,000 paid to me in legal tender, that is silver.

Some lawyer may remark that were he to be placed in this position he would prove the difference in value of "gold coin" and "silver" and ask that such amount be added to the sum due under the mortgage. I should undoubtedly make the same. But could not a Legal Tender act be so framed that the Court could not admit such testimony.

Many more illustrations can be made, and perhaps I have insulted the intelligence of my readers by giving the simple ones contained in this article. Still, this is a time for plain talk.

Can the most ardent Democrat vote for free silver if he realizes the result of a possible victory?

Quincy Ward Boese

y. y. Vest.